



The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 8, 1849.

Torrents of rain continue to fall in this section of Country to the great injury of the Cotton crop. The prospect for a fine corn crop is highly flattering.

To give place to an account of the proceedings of the Dinner at Hazard's in this District on Saturday last, we have been compelled to omit nearly all Editorial.

The downward mail of Sunday last did not reach us in consequence of high water between this and Abbeville C. H. There was also a failure in the Augusta Mail of Monday morning.

In consequence of the Court-Martial to be held at the "Old Wells" on Saturday the 11th inst., the muster of the two Village Boat Companies has been postponed till Saturday the 25th, which is the 4th Saturday of the month.

On the first page of our paper will be seen an extract from the speech of Col. Wier, formerly of our Village, made at Marshall, Texas, on 3rd July, in defence of the "Southern Address" and against the course pursued by Sam Houston, Texas Senator—Col. W. reviews with caustic satire the political views of the Hon. Senator, and puts him in some awkward dilemmas. The character of Gen. Houston, as also his political career, are certainly open to just rebuke. He is an apostate from the Southern cause, and like Benton, is truckling to the free soil party with a view of obtaining the Presidency. Like the big Missouri Senator, also, he has made an attack in a public letter on Mr. Calhoun and the Southern cause.

Volunteer Company.

The requisite number for forming a Volunteer Corps at this place having been obtained, the members will meet in the Court House on Saturday the 25th inst., for the purpose of electing Officers and for other matters.

The 25th will be the day for the muster of the Boat Companies at the Village.

It is expected that every one who has given in his name will attend. The list will continue to be kept open for additional subscribers.

Census of Edgefield.

Mr. HARRIS, the Census Taker, has furnished us with the following estimate of the White Population of this District:
Total white population of the District, 16,241
" " of Edgefield Vil., 351
" " of Graniteville, 676
" " of Vauluse, 220
" " of Hamburg, 495

*There must be an error in the estimate for Edgefield Village. We understood the Town Council are about to have the Census taken, and if there should be an error, we will hereafter correct it.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

Extract from the Minutes of the Edgefield Baptist Association of the year 1848.

"Whereas our brother FRANCIS C. JOHNSON, now laboring in Canton, China; known, loved, and most highly esteemed by all, went out from among us, to rid in the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, in that mighty Empire, we sympathize with him in his present labors, and pray earnestly to God, that, if consistent with His will, he be spared years of usefulness there.

To manifest more fully our sympathy, therefore,
Resolved, That we earnestly commend our brother and his Mission to the constant prayer of all our Churches.

Resolved, That we make every effort that each one in the circle of his influence can, towards raising annually, an amount that will at least be adequate to his support."

LIBERALLY.

[FOR THE ADVERTISER.]

Public Dinner.

On Saturday the 4th inst., according to previous arrangement, many of the citizens, (Gentlemen and Ladies) of Saluda met at Hazard's to enjoy a social dinner, to interchange their sentiments in regard to the political condition of the country, and to listen to the speeches of Col. ARTHUR SIMKINS and JOSEPH ABNEY Esq., who had been requested to address them on the occasion, in reference to the great and absorbing questions that agitate the Union.

Every preparation had been made for the comfort of the people and the convenience of the speakers; and, at the appointed time, Col. Simkins spoke to the meeting for nearly an hour, dwelling forcibly and eloquently on the abolition policy of the North—the constant warfare against the South and Southern institutions, and suggesting the remedy proper to be adopted in the present emergency.

It is common language, and therefore, no compliment to say, the performance of an Orator is eloquent. The Sentiments of Col. S. were mainly, heightened, and his views were striking, and even statesman-like. All felt his enthusiasm and earnestness, and many expressed by involuntary exclamations, their cordial concurrence with his opinions, and their firm resolve at the juncture suitable to aid in effecting the plan of cure proposed, and the measures of redress pointed out.

Mr. Abney then rose, and followed in a speech abounding with sound reasoning, rich, fancy, and glowing eloquence. Among other things, he adverted in forcible terms to the present condition of the country, rendered so immediately critical by the exciting issues of the day—the uncertainty of our destiny, arising from our

vast and varied acquisitions of territory—the prospective efforts to attach still other portions of the American continent to our already overgrown country, and the confusion and trouble likely to spring from that source. He expressed himself, also, with much warmth, in reference to the fiendish machinations of emancipationists, and our high duty to rebuff their efforts with the most active zeal and determination. In truth, his entire remarks were, in the highest degree, interesting, well-timed, and admirably delivered. The whole audience accorded to him the meed of heartfelt approbation.

After the speaking was concluded, the company partook of an unusually good barbecue; and whilst the bowl was flowing freely, many patriotic and gallant sentiments were drunk.

Col. Oliver Towles and Dr. George Yarbrough officiated as President and Vice President of the day, and performed their different parts, with promptness, efficiency and propriety.

The hilarity inspired by wine, was heightened by the laughing enjoyment of the young, and the whole affair was crowned by the mirth-making sport of "Walking for the Cake," an ancient custom still observed in this part of the District, calculated to excite and cherish kind and social feelings in the bosoms of all, and perhaps something a few degrees warmer, in the hearts of the more youthful competitors for the prize.

The following are the Toasts, in order:

REGULAR TOASTS.

1st. The President of the United States.
—May his civil administration, equal in greatness, his military career.

2nd. The Hon. John C. Calhoun.—By his late masterly reply to Thomas H. Benton, he has demolished an arch-traitor.

3rd. The Hon. A. P. Butler.—His whole course has been marked by energy, ability, and deep devotion to the true interests of his country.

4th. George McDuffie.—The Statesman, Orator, and Patriot—upon whom will the mantle of Elijah fall?

5th. The Governor of the State.—Calm and courteous in his demeanor—he will doubtless, creditably discharge the duties of his high position.

6th. The Memory of Col. P. M. Butler.

7th. The free States and their Policy.—In their hot haste to secure the Lion's share, they recklessly override both Constitution and Compromises.

8th. Old Virginia.—The mother of Presidents, and what is more, the mother of Patriots. We rejoice that she has taken the field for the maintenance of Southern rights, with so much of her ancient spirit.

9th. Kossuth and the Hungarians.—Fired by the bright example of Washington and the Americans—God speed them in their hard struggle for Independence.

10th. A Southern Confederacy.—Liberty first, and the Union afterwards.

11th. South Carolina.—The land of our love—her long list of statesmen, and her devoted Palmetto Regiment, are the true exponents of her talent, her courage, and of her fidelity to the country.

12th. Woman.—As long as she is true to the noble instincts with which God has endowed her, she is a solace, a comfort, and a help-mate for man.

13th. The Orators of the Day.—Good! Good!! Good!!!

To this last, Col. Simkins and Mr. Abney responded, in terms evincing their full appreciation of the compliment bestowed on them, and concluded with the following sentiments.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Col. Simkins—The Saluda Regiment—from 1776 to 1849, she has furnished her quota of efficient men both in the council chamber and upon the battle field.

By Mr. Abney—Allen Little, the Miller's Boy, of "Big Creek" and "Little Saluda." May the arm he lost in the heroic defence of his country's flag, be replaced with an arm of gold. His claims to the bequest of Gen. Jackson are inferior to but one man's.

By A. Dozier—The Palmetto Regiment—they have been honored highly, but not above their deserts.

By J. Saddler—Col. P. M. Butler—too early he died a sacrifice to patriotism. The times we fear are approaching, when it would be well that all Carolinians were made of the same stuff.

By Jacob P. Abney—The Hon. John C. Calhoun—his late triumphant refutation of the false charges of Thomas H. Benton, and his able vindication of Southern rights have given him an additional claim to the admiration and love of his countrymen.

By C. Havard—Gen. Taylor—we have had cause to love him—may we never have cause for the exercise of the opposite feeling.

By S. Martin—Here's hoping, that king's skins may be manufactured into umbrellas to shade the tree of American liberty.

By Wesley Whittle—To the South—Save the Union. But shall we save it at the price of our liberties. Forbid it Heaven!

By G. Yarbrough—Our Mexican heroes—may they meet with the high reward they so richly deserve—the approbation of ages to come.

By A. Martin—Gen. Zachary Taylor—he may be a fool—he may be a d-d rascal; but he fights like the intemperate Hyena.

By Wilson Abney—The Hon. A. P. Butler—a noble pillar of the temple of Southern liberty.

By the Host, W. Havard—The present company—enjoy yourselves my friends; for if we do appear a little unwell, we have good hearts, and are no ways dangerous.

By Tilman Jennings—Lieut. Abney—May he not be forgotten for his gallant deeds in Mexico.

By Thomas Carson—Gen. M. L. Bonham—the Lawyer, Soldier and Gentleman.

By C. Perry—Col. Arthur Simkins—Hazard's neighborhood showed their good taste in selecting him as one of their orators.

By Isaac Edwards—Old South Carolina—one of the "thirteen States"—she has ever shown to the world her willingness to support Southern rights.

By M. C. Whittle,

Ladies are the objects of the affections of man, Hence, they unite with them, hand in hand; For them I would my passions far expand, Until I could unite with that delightful band.

By L. T. Abney—Messrs. Stevens and Tombs of Geo. and their kindred spirits, the Southern Abolition Editors—they merit the reward of traitors and political apostates—the reprobation of their countrymen.

By L. Butler—Col. A. Simkins—may he live as he has ever lived—an honest man both in his public and private relations.

By Simon Street—South Carolina—the mother we love, and will protect and defend.

By T. H. Clark—Lieut. Joseph Abney—he has ever exhibited to the country, genuine patriotism—may he, in time, meet with his reward, and enjoy his honor due.

By M. Graham—Gen. Bonham—his gallantry in Mexico, has won for him laurels that will never fade.

By J. W. Schumacher—The Ladies of South Carolina—I forever respect them.

By J. Cromer—May the Ladies of Edgefield ever remember the bachelors.

By A. J. Neal—May all the ladies marry and be happy.

By A. Agrippa Whittle.

Ye gallant and brave "96 Boys," Who fought in your country's cause— Who made the muskets your toys, Enter into your patriotic joys.

By ——— If ever that man who calls himself "Brutus" owns his true name, he had better be h-l—hadn't he?

By Wm. A. Logan—Sacred to the memory of G. Washington, F. Marion, and B. DeKalb.

By M. Stuart—Our Fellow Citizen, William H. Havard—by his liberality in furnishing the entertainment to-day, he has deserved our thanks.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

No. VIII.

Who is a real friend to the People?

We now lay down the principle—"Salus populi Suprema lex"—the welfare of the people is the supreme object of law. This is the end to be aimed at by all government or society. And it is to be achieved, not by consulting the interests of majorities or minorities, but by looking to the concuring majority of all the various interests of society; not by laboring to work the greatest good to the greatest number, but the greatest good to the greatest number. To achieve the highest possible good for the largest possible number, yet causing injury to none, is the perfection of human legislation. Towards this noble object, therefore, should the efforts of the true Statesman be directed.

It may be assumed as a postulate, that to preserve a just balance in government, and to afford proper protection to all the interests of society, it is absolutely necessary to lay wholesome restrictions upon the legislative will of the numerical majority. This restriction is applied theoretically in our Federal and State governments by the peculiar organization of the Senate Chambers and the Executive veto; but they have not in practice proved entirely adequate. The power of faction has, in many instances, rendered these checks altogether nugatory. And it must continue to do so, unless kept under by the general improvement of the people. In a country like ours, constitutional guards are flimsy and idle without a strong sustaining power of virtue and intelligence in the people. The people here are the fountain of authority as well as the object of government. They are the object of law, but at the same time, they are antecedent to the laws. Laws properly emanate from the people. The fountain of laws is the will of the people. How important, then, that that will should be pure and exalted! It is paramount to all government—to all law, since it is the source, whence these are derived. In the language of an eminent statesman, "we hope for a security beyond the law and above the law, in the prevalence of an enlightened and well-principled moral sentiment."

As the hearts of the people are the legitimate source of power and law in our country, it will follow that nearly all reforms are to be made by working improvement in the moral and political sentiments of the people.

Teach men the lawful extent of their power, and the full obligation of their moral duties, and they will naturally become moderate and forbearing. They will claim less for themselves and allow more to their associates. Their thoughts will become enlarged, and their sentiments liberal. This is the refining power of knowledge upon the mind; and it is a principle of human nature that may be relied on with as much certainty as the principle of obedience, or any other quality of the heart on which rests the exercise and stability of government.

The true patriot, or friend of the people, will, then, feel it his duty to diffuse widely correct principles of legislative power, of general rights and privileges, and just notions of moral duty. He will put forth his efforts to establish universally the sway of right, and to temper or smooth down the asperities of public opinion, which so often excite discord and turbulence in free communities. To effect these desirable ends is greatly in the power of every society. If they choose, these men, can to a great extent check the growth of vulgar prejudice and of extravagant exactions in the popular mind. By prudent and dignified deportment, their influence must always be favorably and seriously felt. Intellectual power and moral worth, judiciously used, seldom fail to have their happy effect. As patriots, and good citizens, therefore, these men are bound to exert their energies in behalf of order and right against prejudice and wrong. The duty they owe to their posterity, to their country, and to their God urges them to it. If a man can exert a beneficial influence, when his country demands it, and fails to do so—what is his fault? A crime towards his fellow-man! and a sin against his God!

But our standard exalts of the true friend of the people a higher and much more difficult duty. It obliges him frequently to break off from his party, in order to do what his judgment tells him is best for his country. It demands more. It requires him to strive to modify and control the rash and inexpedient movements of his own party, or the impetuous forwardness of dominant majorities. Difficult as the task may be, it requires him to sustain his

principles, if necessary, by joining those, whom he has been accustomed to regard as his political opponents. He should stand up as the bold advocate of right and justice against all opposition, and only abandon his principles when it is necessary to sacrifice them on the altar of his country.

The great duty to country, when our country speaks its determined will, is paramount to every other consideration, except our duty to God. There is, it is true, some compromise of moral duty in the lofty sentiment of Decatur—"Our country, always right; but our country right or wrong"; yet it is a compromise of one virtue to the glory of another, higher and nobler. The patriot in the council chamber, may display in all their strength, his wisdom and eloquence against the fatal policy of his government, and point with prophetic vision to the disastrous tendency of its course—but when the State, the nation has once spoken, so that it would be dishonorable to retract or dangerously fatal to daily or move slothfully, honor, patriotism, moral duty, all urge the Statesman to cease opposition and to unite his sincere efforts in the cause of his country.

The good Pilot, in the time of storm, and danger, will not desert his vessel because he had been hindered from directing her in a safe passage, but will still cling to her amid shoals and breakers, adding all his skill and vigilance to secure her future safety. This is the course likewise of the good patriot. The Earl of Chatham poured forth his stormy eloquence in all the sincerity and vehemence of his nature against the war with America; but the headlong rashness of the British ministry, regardless of his wise counsels, plunges the country into the war. Shocked at the unnatural state of things between the mother country and the Provinces, but feeling the honor of their nation involved, and that it would be dishonorable and disastrous to withdraw, the Old Earl had himself borne to the House of Lords upon a litter, and while upheld by his friends, delivered his last memorable speech, urging upon the nation in burning eloquence to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor and energy.

This was a noble sacrifice of his personal opinions and of his settled views of policy to the cause of country; a surrender for the time of his principles to exorcise the British nation from the fatal results of a rash and headlong act of her Legislation.

This may, by many be considered as an exception to the doctrine we have advanced, of adhering faithfully to principle in political conduct; but if so, it is an exception which proves the rule. The only sure guide for the statesman, if he will work for the true glory and prosperity of his country, is by studying out and diffusing correct notions of political rights and just rules of political action; and by boldly combating error and prejudice in every shape and form. We must not stop to study flattery or to court popularity; but must pursue an open, independent, honest line of policy—never failing freely to utter the truth on matters affecting the public good for fear of giving offence, if by proclaiming the truth he is likely to promote the interests of his country. A bold advocacy of truth and justice, a maintenance of national importance against the prejudice and fanaticism of party or faction, enables the statesman, and points him out as a benefactor to his race. That man is the true friend of the people!

Briefly to recapitulate our position To be a friend to the people, it is necessary to labor for the good of the whole people—not a bare majority.—Secondly, to strive to keep the majority within due bounds, or from encroaching upon the rights of the minority.—Lastly, to labor, to keep a sense of right and justice in the public mind, to suppress popular prejudice, to pursue a prompt and independent course of conduct, and to diffuse correct and solid information on subjects of public interest.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

From the South Carolinian Extra, 4th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Another Advance in Cotton.

On last night we received the following despatch announcing the arrival of the steamer Cambria at Halifax on Thursday.

The most cheering intelligence is the continued advance in cotton, which has not only gone up one-eight since the last steamer, but is still rising.

In consequence of the advance in the raw material and a consumption greater than ever known, [the words of the despatch,] spinners have advanced a half-penny on the price of their goods. The sales of the week reach 76,400 bales, mostly bought on speculation. The official quotations by the Board of Brokers are as follows: Fair Uplands 54; Fair Mobles 53; Middling Orleans 4 1/2 a 5d. The market closed firm.

Breadstuffs are depressed. Western Canal Flour 24 6 a 25s; Wheat 73; Indian Corn 30 a 32. Iron has advanced in price.

Parliament has been prorogued until the 9th August. The Cholera is raging badly in London. A severe fight occurred in Ireland between a party of Catholics and Orangemen, in which fifty were killed and wounded.

No material change has taken place in the political condition of France.

The Hungarians have gained other victories over the combined army of Austria and Russia.

The belief exists that the Pope will soon return to Rome.

The Charleston Mercury, says: "We are indebted to C. W. Simmons, Esq., Census taker for St. Phillips and St. Michaels, for a statement of the white population in these parishes. It is as follows:

In the city 12,958

In the neck 4,866

18,824

By the census taken under the direction of our municipal authorities a few months since, the white population, in the city, was 14,187; making a difference of 229, which can be readily accounted for by the number of absentees usual at this season of the year.

"I say Jim, what mechanical work did you first do?" said one darky to another.

"Why, why, cut teeth ob course," replied the other.

From the Savannah Georgian, Aug. 1.

FROM FLORIDA.

REPORTS OF FURTHER DEPREDACTIONS.

From passengers by the Florida boat, we learn that another express arrived at Palatka, just as the boat was leaving, giving information of the murder, by the Indians, of six or seven negroes, the property of some of the settlers on the Manatee, between Tampa Bay and Charlotte Harbor. It is stated that the Indians first attempted to carry off the negroes, but they resisting, were killed upon the spot.

It is further reported that the company of troops from Tampa, with a few volunteers, came upon the trail of the Indians and pursued it to the bank of a stream, (the name of which we did not learn,) where the bridge used for crossing had been destroyed, and the Indians, to the number of one hundred, appeared on the opposite side, armed and painted, giving the war whoop, daring the troops to cross. Being so small a number in comparison to the Indians, the troops felt obliged to decline the invitation, and returned to Tampa.

These reports, which are said to be well authenticated, evince a disposition in hostility we have heretofore suggested, and of another regular outbreak.

An editorial in the Jacksonville News of the 28th July, written before the receipt of the news by the last express, intimates that these depredations are not the consequence of a general rising of the Seminole nation, stating as reasons that Billy Bow Legs, one of the principal chiefs, had been met by the United States troops from Tampa, who solemnly disclaimed all participation in the affair, and charged it upon a band of outlaws of the tribe.

All the plantations are deserted, and the frontier towns along the St. Johns, Lake Monroe, &c. are placed under military discipline. Dwellings on plantations most exposed are being picketed in, as during the last war.

For a long time the Indians have had every opportunity of providing themselves with the means of defence. They have been laying up provisions, and have secured a full supply of powder and lead. They have increased in numbers, and feel themselves ready for another attempt to gain full possession of the country.

It is rumored, but we do not credit it, that reinforcements of other Indians have made their way into Florida, from Alabama and others quarters. There were a few Indians left in West Florida who might have joined the Seminoles, but their numbers were few, and unimportant.

Whether our details are strictly correct or not, one thing is certain, they are believed in Florida, and the authorities of the State are promptly acting in reference to this belief.

Gov. Moseley has issued a requisition for a large number of volunteers, and will prosecute a war of removal or extermination. We have heard of the requisition amounting to the number of five hundred, and that if necessary, it will be further increased. One company has already left Tallahassee. One hundred men will be mustered into service at Jacksonville, by Col. Pons tomorrow, and double that number we learn are in readiness. Requisitions will be made for volunteers in the other counties in East Florida. There will be no lack of volunteers from the State. And from the well known character of Gov. Moseley, we are satisfied that the Indians will be removed, if not by the General Government, by the State authorities.

From the N. O. Picayune, 21st ult.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

We learn from the Trait d'Union, of the city of Mexico, that the steamer from San Francisco had not on the 30th June touched at San Blas.

The Tepic Gaviota reports that an individual named Alvin Palido, writing from the place on the Stanislas, the 17th of May, stated that the most satisfactory security reigned at that spot for the interest of the inhabitants. Theft was unknown, and the mutual police so strict, that any one convicted of such a crime would be hung on the spot without mercy.

The Gaviota gives from the same source of information the following interesting details of the produce of twenty men's labor on the placer. The quantity of gold obtained is as follows:

	Ozs.	15ths.
From the 20th to 30th April	62	11
" 1st to 15th May	161	12
Besides, gold fused with sand	5	6 1/2

Total 229 13 1/2
[This, at \$16 an ounce, would amount to \$3676 for twenty-six days' labor, or \$141 a day, or \$7 a day for each man.]

The company realizing these profits have determined to quit California, after eight months' labor in gold digging.

The Gaviota in a long article defends itself against the imputations thrown upon it, for having exaggerated the resources of California through which many unfortunate men have been induced to emigrate to a country, where they were doomed to encounter misery and death.

The Trait d'Union heretofore states that the information contained in Mr. Redding's letters, setting forth the difficulties and privations incidental to the life of an adventurer in California, is confirmed by Mr. Bonfont, a gentleman well known in New York, and who had just arrived (9th July,) from that country.

A letter from California, dated the 18th May, states that a Mr. Martinez, Captain of a party that left Tepic last February for the placers, by land, was nearly perishing with all his people by hunger and thirst, in traversing the deserts which extend from the Rio Colorado to Los Angeles. It added that an individual named Hilario, who had left Sonora with four hundred men for California, had been exposed to the same danger.

ADULT POPULATION OF TEXAS.—According to the late census, the number of voters in that part of Texas east of the Brazos river is 15,490

West of that river 6,528

Total 22,018

The city of Cincinnati returns four hundred and fifty piano fortes on the tax list. Sixty years ago the only music heard on that spot was from wolves and bears.

IRELAND.

PARTING ADDRESS OF THE PRISONERS.

—Previous to the departure of the leaders of the late insurrection, they placed in the hands of a mutual friend the following address to their fellow countrymen:

"Fellow countrymen,—If your efforts to procure a mitigation of the penalties to which we are about to be subjected, had been as successful as you desired we could not have offered to you more sincere and grateful acknowledgments than those which we now tender, for the sympathy and solicitude which you have displayed in our behalf.

"At this moment, while, we are bidding our last farewell to our native land, the reflection that our fellow countrymen have not witnessed with indifference our removal from amongst them is a sweet source of consolation, and be assured, that this remembrance will hereafter be a soothing alleviation to whatever sufferings it may be our lot to endure.

"Knowing that we address many who do not concur with us in political opinion, we do not feel ourselves at liberty to offer any observations upon the policy by which this country is governed—upon the policy which gave occasion to our resistance to British power—upon the policy which now consigns us to exile. We are compelled to repress even the emotions which we feel in reflecting upon the awful condition to which we leave the land that we deeply loved: nor is this a fitting occasion to point out the means by which its disasters may be repaired: but we cannot refrain from the expression of a hope that you will not despair of your country; and we may be permitted to offer to our fellow countrymen a parting exhortation, that they will lay aside those unhappy dissensions which have so long paralyzed the intrinsic strength of the Irish nation and henceforth learn to love and confide in each other.

"We feel that it is not necessary to say anything to you in vindication of our motives. Even those who most condemn our conduct, know that we have not been animated by considerations of a personal nature in hazarding all that was dear to us for the sake of our native land; but we owe it to our feelings, to declare that, whatever may be the sacrifices we incur by devotion to its interests, our latest aspiration will be a prayer for the prosperity, the honor, and independence of Ireland.

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

TERENCE BELLEVILLE MANUS.

PATRICK O'DONOGHUE.

"Richmond Prison."

WHAT HAS THE SOUTH GAINED BY ELECTING GEN. TAYLOR?—This question is frequently asked, but will probably take four years to answer it in full. Already we can answer in part, we have got a full blooded Abolitionist for a postmaster general. A man not only voted for the abolition of slaves in the District of Columbia, but voted that the negroes should be allowed to vote on the question of their own freedom. We have gained a new department to the Government, to superintend the internal affairs of the country.

At the head of this is placed Mr. Ewing of Ohio, another Abolitionist. He with all his long list of clerks have been added to the President's patronage, and their whole influence is turned against the South. The former Secretary of the Treasury was a Southern man, and his annual reports were each of them a tower of strength to Southern rights. The present Secretary is from the North, his feelings and interests are there, and his influence will be arrayed against the South.

The South then has gained a host of formidable enemies, by electing Gen. Taylor, the South would have the advantage of his influence. What his influence is worth to the South can be seen by the selection of his Cabinet. He has called to his councils some of the most bitter enemies of the South; and in his Cabinet councils the influence of Ewing, Colhomer and Co. prevails. His Cabinet has already done many things which Gen. Taylor, before the election, promised should not be done. We must then believe that either Gen. Taylor has broken the pledges that he made before the election, or that he is a perfect blank in his administration, and cannot carry out his own measures; in either case the South has been deceived and humbugged.—Albany Pat.